UNION AND AMERICAN [Advertisements under this head will be churse

WANTED.

TEN CENTS per line for each insertion.

WANTED Five 151 cash boys, smart and active, age 14 to 17, that want to learn business. Apply immediately. G. RICE & CO. dec7 2t

FOR RENT.

LOR HENT-Two-story frame resident ac. ARRINGTON, FARRAR & WEAK-FOR RENT, 1874 Storehouses Nos. 33, 31 North College, and 31 N. Cherry; also seve-ARRING

TON, FARRAR & WEAKLEY, Agents. LOR RENT-Eight or twelve rooms, includ Spruce street. Apply on the premises,

FOR RENT-A very desirable Dwelling House for 1874. Apply to P. P. PECK, Ex'r. Nushville, Nov. 10, 1876. povil tf

FOR SALE. LOR SALE\_Three double-seated Sporting P Wagons, I second-hand covered two-hors Spring Wagon, I two-scated Express, and sever al second-hand Top Buggies, at panic prices Southern Exchange Stable, F. W. TEALEY.

pov6 im sun, wed &fri M CLES FOR SALE-Six No. 1 Mules, five yearsoid, for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. HUGHES' coal office, Woodland street.

LOST. OST .- Either on the South Nashville Street

A liberal reward will be paid for its re

THE CITY. Commissioned Magistrate.

G. W. Brewer, of Wayne county, received his commission as magistrate yesterday. Stealing an Overcoat.

George Wilson was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Baskette, upon the charge of stealing an overcoat from Lewis Rev. A. J. Baird.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church takes place on Friday evening. Distillery Burnt. We understand the distillery of Jack

Bond & Brother, near Beard's Mills, Wilson county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss about \$6,000. Required to Keep the Peace. C. Rosacher was bound over in the sum latest Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cin-

of \$250 by Justice Cassetty yesterday, to cinnati and New York dailies. keep the peace toward H. Hirsch, or any other man. The Colebs.

The first grand entertainment of The

Maxwell House on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16. This occasion will be looked forward to with interest.

Marble Bath Tubs. ed at the last meeting of the Debating Society was whether any persons in Nashville were seen in use marble bath tubs, made

from solid blocks of marble. Robbery. Charles Baker and George Guy were arrested vesterday upon the charge of robbing

a man named Beck of \$25. The former gave bond before Justice Baskette, and the latter was committed for trial to-day.

The Irving Society. Another social party will be given by the Irving Socitey on Friday evening the 12th inst., at McClure's Hall, Cherry street. The managers are S. C. Marshall, Player Mar-

tin, Capt. E. E. Winters, Doc. Abbott and Hon. T. A. Kercheval. Improving. The freight business on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St., Louis Railway, is picking up considerably. We are gratified to notice, too, that in the workshops are to

be seen a few of the old familiar faces. In Good Order. One of the old engines bought by the Governor, and turned over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has been

put in thorough repair, and will be started out to-day in as good condition as when Married. Justice Cassetty was called upon last evening in his office, to tie the silken knot

between Terry C. White and Maggie Keefe. Just previous to this ceremony he also made a colored couple bappy. The Squire is popnlar with those who are hymeneally inclin

A Blockade. On the corner of Union and Cherry streets yesterday evening, a wagon used by Swan & Brown in bauling rock, was stalled in the centre of the street, and blockaded things effectually for nearly an hour , seven street cars centering at that point anable to

move until the wagon was taken off the track. In Search of Lodging. Bill Conley, Moses Eves, Nick Freeman and John Mayfield, a quartette of colored quains, were discovered by the watchman it the Chattanooga depot, at a late hour last night, stowed away in a car loaded with furniture, the door of which they had broken open. They were taken to the

workhouse. Masonic. At the regular meeting of King Cyrus chapter, Royal Arch Masons, held at Masonic Hall last night, the following officers

H. C. Hensley, M. E. High Priest: J. B. Morris, E. King: Anson Nelson, E. Scribe; Leonard Parkes, Secretary, Wm. Stockell, Treasurer; Wilber F. Foster, Cap't of Host; W. T. Cartwright, Principal Sojourner; Jno. C. G. Hamley, Poyal Arch Cap't; Jesse Ely, G. M. 1st Vail; J. H. Fall, G. M. 2d Vail; T. C. Rook, G. M. 3d Vail; Geo.

Seiferle, Sentinel. The State Teachers' Association, The proceedings of the State Teachers Association yesterday, were of a very interesting character. Quite a large number of our leading citizens were present. The exercises for to-day and this evening will

be as follows: 9. A. M.—Prayer, Address—Teachers' Institutes, Prof. A. B. Stark, Lebanon. Discussion on the subject of the address. 11:30 P. M.—Discussion on the subject of school journal. Recess at 12:30 P. M. Afternoon Session-2000 P. M.-Normal Schools, Dr. B. Sears. Discussion. 4. P. M. I was there (vot as a customer, you know, -Election of officers, reports of committees and miscellaneous business. Night Session 7:30 p. M.—Address on

of Tennessee. B. W. McDonold, D. D., you down here for 66 days, they send you

Knoxville. Married in Mourning.

Fanny Mathewes, colored, was arrested on a peace warrant vesterday, sworn out at the instance of Charles Mitchell, colored. The evidence in the case, as brought out in the investigation before Justice Cassetty, disclosed these facts: Fannis and Charlie were sweethearts in the common acceptation of the word-that is to say, Charley had wooed and won the heart of the fair Fanny, and after she had promised to be his loving bride, he played the part of a gay deceiver, couried, and sugaged himself to another gal. Yesterday was Charley's

wedding day, and Fanny concluded to assist him in celebrating it. Before the nuptual rites were solemnized, she went for Charley in the most revengeful manner, knocked him down and embellished his face considerably, leaving him in possession of a black eye, sixteen shades darker than his skin. The next time, I was taken before the Re-In consideration of the fact that Charley had trampled upon the affections of his and told him I preferred the Poorhouse, but trusting Fanny, the court thought that there was no good reason why she should be bound over to keep the peace, and she was consequently discharged upon the promise that she would hereafter allow binto move around undisturbed. The contract was sealed, signed and delivered, and charrey, he with Justice ried, than to be unable to laugh because its last meeting, is spending a few days in and its press to expel and punish dis-Cassetty performing the ceremony.

PARAGRAPHICAL.

It is said that the letters "R. C.," which form the initials of a newspaper man i this city, stand for "Robertson County." A Nashville young lady says she doe wish it was the custom to get married a year on probation, before a permanent contract is entered into.

pointment. Our dictionary makers certain y never intended that a disappointment should be pleasant under any circum The Mount Pleasant Journal joker says: "It was found on the North Side. It's about eight inches long, with a steel buckle

on the end. We think it's a baby's belt. but Babb says it's a garter." The Cincinnati Times informs us that an old negro woman was heard to exclaim: "Thomas Jefferson, you and James Madison come into the House, and bring Abe Linsoln with you, or I'll reach for you, suah!" Whenever a Memphis newspaper chap writes anything real funny, a delegation of apon him and present him with a series of complimentary resolutions handsomely orinted on tinted, gilt-edged paper. it will

phis newspaper chap was thus waited upon. The members of the State Teachers' Asciation now in session in this city are oarded at reduced rates by the Nashville otel keepers, who were beguiled into this e effect that persons of sedentary habits ot noisy or demonstrative over the matter,

be three (3) years next spring since a Mem-

l'eachers' Association, who indulged yesbe inculcated with higher and more elevated | tainly provide the necessary legislation. aims," all of which caused a profound sensation among the assembled educators, and they had never looked in it on that light

Some Clothes.

We notice on exhibition at the clothing tablishment of Sam Powers & Son yeserday, a pair of pants and vest made for he largest man in the county. Three The first lecture by Rev. A. J. Baird, D. good sized men in the store got into that D., for the benefit of the organ fund of the vest, and didn't begin to fill it up. It required about seven yards of cloth to manufacture the pantaloons.

Home and Foreign. Duckworth, corner Cherry and Cedar streets, opposite the Postoffice, has received Peterson's for January, Bazar, Ladies' Jourral, Banner of Light, Littell's Living Age, Woodhull & Claffin, London Illustrated News, Daubury News, Pilot, etc.; also the

Board of Aldermen. The regular meeting of the Board of Al ermen was held last night, Mr. Cheatham

Corlebs for the season takes place at the n the chair The usual monthly reports from the various city offic als were read and received. A number of petitions were read and reerred to appropriate committees. The bill authorizing the election of a Tax Assessor was neut back to the

> Common Council. The resolution from the Common Counil referring the bill authorizing the election of a City Engineer to a special joint commence was concurred in. A bill appropriating \$1,200 for the contruction of a sewer on Summer street between Cedar and Gay, passed first read-

A bill authorizing the Street Committee o lay water pipe on McEwing street, passed first reading. Adjourned until Thursday night, a which time the two Boards will meet in convention for the purpose of electing a

Police Commissioner.

British Periodical Literature. In our judgment, among the most useful publications in America is the re-publicaon, in New York by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York, of the greatest British magazines and reviews. The list comprises Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, the Edinburg Review, the Lon-Ion Overlerly Review, the Westminster Review, and the British Quarterly Review. English periodical literature, which has ever since heen regarded as most respectable kind, reached its greatest influence about the beginning of the present century. Since then it has continned to wield great power. Some of the above reviews have a splendid prestige. The Edinburgh Review, which has from

the first had the character of a bold advocate of popular rights, was founded in 1792 by two young barristers, Francis effrey and Henry Brougham, assisted by Sydney Smith. These men all attained rominent places in history. The celebrareview. These essays afterwards passed up to the highest rank in the English liter-

Malthus, the

Sir James McIntosh the philosopher, were contributors to this re-The London Quarterly Rewiew was Wm. Gifford, who, as leading editor, was ucceeded in 1824 by the noted John G. Lockhart, son-in-law of Walter Scott. The Westminster was founded in 1825, under the direction of Jeremy Bentham, one of the most powerful thinkers of the times. Blackwood's was established in 1817, with the same Lockhart among its contributors, but with the famous Christopher North (John Wilson) as its principal contributor. Sir William Hamilton, Thomas De Quincy and Sir Walter Scott also wrote for it. Such is the prestige of these justly celebrated periodi-

cals. They are still kept up with great ability. The best writers in the language still regard them as a fit medium through which to communicate their productions to the world. It is fortunate that we of America have them reproduced for us. The terms on which they may be had are exceedingly reasonable, as may be seen by referring to an advertisement elsewhere.

Nashville versus Louisville Workhouse. To the Union and American:

The following conversation took place between an old customer of our City Workhouse and your humble servant, and thinking it might prove of some interest to the readers of your paper, Thereby transmit the "I understand you have been on a visit

Louisville, tell me something about that

"Yes, sir, I have visited Louisville, and I ell you, she is a solid girl-Louisville is a solid girl. I visited the Workhouse when but as a visitor,) to see how things worked. There is one advantage Kashville has over Louisville, she gives a man a better showharmonizing the public and private schools ing for his white alley. While they send Lebanon. Address, Rev. Thos. W. Humes, you there for six months, and that is too monstrous. You, know, if I had had my winterclothing, I think I should have staid

> "How long have you been killing snakes?" "About fourteen years and I am twentyour years old." "How often have you sojourned for the night in our City Workhouse?" +1 was there seven months out of twelve,

eWell, how were you treated there?" "Mighty hadly, brend and water for one, and dangeon for thirteen days at one time." · Did they give you good fare while you

"Well, they give us beef and pullet for breakfast, pullet and beef for dinner, and then to pull it like h-l until supper time before I could get any thing off it. Then you mean to infer that it was a ery pulling business-

You bet it was. It pulled me down in a sick bed, when my discharge was ordered. corder I objected to his sending me down, he tried to persuade me that I had better go, and then i saled him, how about the hospital? He said that my presence was needed at the Workhouse, and that I had attends to the duties of his position, and is

belter go. So I went. E NUFF SAID. tertained the members of the Tennessee It has been said that it is better for a was seaten, signed and this black eye, woman to be laughed at for not being mar- Press Association in a princely manner, at

THE CONVENTION OF JUDGES.

What is Sald of it-Extracts from Letters to the Comptroller. Judge J. T. Hall, of Knoxville says: " onstantly realize the necessity of something being done to relieve the State and counties of the enormous bills of costs that are constantly accumulating in criminal It is sad to hear the State Teachers' As-

Judge I. R. Flippin of Memphis says: " sociation talk about a "pleasant" disapshall try to be with you at the meeting o Judges and District Attorneys on the 13th of January. I am willing to do anything almost to reduce our enormous expendi tures, and I think I can make some suggestions which if acted upon will subserve

Attorney General Holman, of Fayette ville, writes: "The question of the taxa-tion of costs in criminal prosecutions is an mportant one to the people of the State and I doubt not that the want of uniformity in the present system is a source of great inconvenience, and not unfrequently an imposition upon the treasury of the State. "Besides the want of uniformity in the the prominent citizens of the place wait taxation of costs in criminal prosecutions there are other matters of grave importwhich I think should brought before the meeting. The General

Assembly has failed, up to this time, to provide the necessary legislation for the colection of debts due the State, and I apprehend that no class of persons are more competent to point this out, and suggest a remedy, than those who will compose the rangement by the popular superstition to meeting, suggested by you. I do not think it would be improper for the meetare light feeders. Our hotel keepers are ing to recommend to the next Gennot noisy or demonstrative over the matter, but they all unite in asserting the truth of the adage, "experience teaches a dear school, make available the real estate of defendants, in satisfaction of debts due to the

A long-winded member of the State | State. For want of this legislation the State annually loses hundreds of thousands terday in a Fourth-of-July sort of an ora- of dollars, and none, I apprehend, can land must be educated, sir, yes sir." He also stated that the youth aforesaid "must be inculeated with higher aforesaid "must lature can be made to see it the ext Legislature can be made to see it. "There are also other matters of great in portance to the public economy, in the administration of the criminal laws, that can e profitably considered by the convention of the Judges and Attorney Generals."

> am aware that the costs paid by the State less. This occurs, I fear, more from a want of a rigid enforcement of the laws we al away. And this, it seems to me, could be vecks, at most, allotted to any one term. inued, it must be to the next term. But take a court like the Nashville or Memphis Criminal Courts, where the court can remain in session, if need be, nearly all the time, and whern one of those heavy ases are called, if the State or defendant is not

five counties in it, this might to a large extent be done. "We see that in the great cities in the North, great criminals this fact been brought home to the compa-are summarily brought to trial, as witness nies themselves, that it is not belived there the Walworth case, and, I apprehend, it is is in the length and breadth of the land, a owing chiefly to the fact that the courts are always open, and, if a party is not ready one week, it can be set for some subsequen day in the term, and thus the party is soon forced to trial. We have a pernicious statcase, to get one continuance, by simply swearing that there is undue excitement against him. This is not in fact true in case in be left to the sound discretion of the court, like any other causes. It is usually done to "swear out the case," or get a chance to break iail. If our counties were large and

"You intimate that there is wanting some uniform rules as to the manner of know of no way of effecting this, except by allowing to the officers of the court a fixed | the "Nashville Board of Underwriters" to fee in each case, and doing away with the give those people of Nashville who insure system of small items."

AMUSEMENTS.

Little Barefoot was presented at the Opera House last night by the Fanny B. Price comedy company, in a very creditable manner indeed. A fair sized audience was in attendance, a large propotion of which was ladies. The play ran much more smoothly ted historical essays of Lord Macaulay first found their way to the public through this general satisfaction. Miss Price took the character of Little Barefoot and Mr. Han-

chett that of Farmer Pease. At the matinee this afternoon, the Play of New Magadlen will be presented, and Miss Price will close her engagement to night with the three act commedy entitled stablished, it is said, at the instance of | Wild Constance, to be followed by the farce Sir Walter Scott, as an exponent of Tory of Cousin Joe. We expect to see well principles. It was founded in 1809 by filled houses upon both occasions.

THE COURTS.

PROBATE COURT.—The will of H. Lefering, deceased, was admitted to probate, and Anna E. Leffering was appointed and qualified administratrix with the will an-

and disposed of.
Sample vs. Johnson, a new trial granted CHANCERY COURT.—Decrees were renlered in the following cases vesterday

Jeremiah Cromie vs. Samuel Watkins.

Personal. Dr. Joe Brown, who had the misfortune and is taking his own insurance at lustto lose his wife from yellow fever, at Hous- and had better take it at first, by saving the ton, Texas, recently, has returned to his old home in this county, arriving yesterday, in company with his children. Capt. H. Knighton, for some time past the successful general agent of the Republic Life Insurance Company, has accepted the agency of the Widow and Orphan Fund

Life Insurance Company, of this city. Louis for some time, has returned to Nash-The Rev. Dr. Stanley, of Pulaski, is paying a visit to the Rev. Edward Bradley, South Vine street. The Doctor is expected to preach to-night in the Basement Chapel of the Church of the Advent,

city, a guest of the Maxwell House. T. Estes, Johnsonville; W. B. Grizzard, a small amount of risks? If the Huntingdon; J. E. Scobey, Murfreesboro; smaller the risk, the greater the solvency,

Among the guests at the Maxwell House Shelbyville; G. J. Clarke, Louisville, Ky; ville Underwriters decry "cheap insurance" J. R. Cardwell, St. Louis; G. C. Thurman, and magnify the advantages of high rates? Wartrace; J. M. Foster, W. J. Endry, R. C. Frierson, Columbia; J. L. Watts, Springfield: A. B. Stark, Lebanon: W. W. Williams, Knoxville; Z. C. Patten, Chattanoo ga; C. O. Thomas, Murfreesboro; Prof. H. H. Smith, Shelbyville; R. H. Gresham, Louisville, L. J. Johnston, Boston; C. M. Fay, Pittsburg; H. C. Merritt, Clarksville;

Phelps, New York. Prof. Stark, of Corona Institute at Leba non, is attending the State Teachers' Association. He is going to tell what he knows

Memphis; W. C. Shropshire, Troy; Geo. F.

ers' Association. many friends by the manner in which he seldom absent from his post. Judge Spofford, of Pulaski, and who enFIRE INSURANCE.

Good, Bad and Indifferent.

What the Underwriters Have to Say, and Reflections by One of the In-We have received the following commu-

nication, which we deem of sufficient into give to our readers entire-only remarking that we received a circular referred to entitled "Cheap Insurance," as quoted by the writer:

To the Union and American: I am in receipt of the following printed circular through the postoffice, which pur-ports to be "published by the Nashville Board of Underwriters:"

CHEAP INSURANCE. An article offered cheap to a shrewd and thoughtful man cannot escape his closest scrutiny. He regards it with doubt, considering a purchase as cheap only, when from his knowledge of it he is assured that it possesses an intrinsic value to him, or in the market in excess of the price demand- for a report and address in the afternoon. ed for it; this price may be below the cost of production, and the seller by so disposing if his wares may be bankrupted, and most generally is-the purchaser when sat- submitted to a committee for consideration. isfied of its value has the article in hand and enjoys or sells it again unaffected by the condition of the original owner. This is not the case in insurance—the policy is a promise to pay for property when it is dedroyed, and the test of its goodness comes only when it is too late to retrace steps. Before a fire one policy is as good as anoth- sity and Central Tennessee College, were er-afterwards the assured wants to know ent than the cheapest policies have always in the evening. proved the highest priced articles a mer-chant can invest in—this information which has cost many persons large sums is given | the hall of Prof. Lowenthall, a representa-

adequate to pay ordinary losses and lay up a reserve for the extraordinary ones that never fail to come; they are founded on the experience of the best companies (many of them a century old); to go below them will certainly destroy the power to confer the benefit promised by the policy when the Judge S. M. Fite of Carthage says; "I contingency arises. When a merchant is known to be selling his goods below cost, and counties are enormous and ought to be (the market price being firm), he may be impelled to do it by his want of money only and he may be taking one of the first ready have, than defects in the laws. I steps that leads to fraud-his action exthink, however, some changes for the bet- cites comment always. Can the case be ter might be made. If criminals were different with an insurance company? They more promptly brought to trial, our chief acknowledge that their policies are not source of big bills of cost would be done worth as much as those of other companies; they confess that they lack the confidone in all our large cities and towns and | dence of the public; that they can compete ever large counties, when the number of for business only by under bidding-they courts holden by the Judge is small. But announce their own demerits; no other inin a circuit like mine, composed of eight | ference can be drawn from their acts. The counties, there can be only two or three | real fact is that both honor and pride actuate companies when they declare that their There is no room for special terms in such | policies must always be worth their face ircuits; and hence, when a cause is con- value and their determination to collect rates to make them so.

The rates now charged are deemed bare-

A few years since, the Andes, Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies of Cincinnati, were formed under the same management and went to work defying all the well known rules of underwriting. The ready, fix a day, say some weeks off, and Andes and Triumph failed, sinking two then they can get ready; and if still not million dollars in their endeavor to make ready, fix another day in the same term; money by selling goods below cost. and thus they may be forced to an early more recent example is the North Missouri, trial. Even in circuits having say four or an undercutter now in the toils of bankruptcy—this fate has been proven inevitable | tailed the advantages resulting from t where the business of companies is not conducted on a safe basis. So forcibly has his State. single one of respectability, standing and influence that dares to depart from the ascertained cost of insurance in carrying risks. It is this class of companies that submit confidently and without prejudice nte, which permits a defendant, in a criminal | to the public, whether both judgment and interest do not demand that they receive support, and whether it is not false economy to save for the present a few dollars and ten. It should risk in the future many thousands. [Pullished by the Nashville Board of Under-

If you grant publication to this circular, I beg leave to offer a few reflections thereopulous enough to justify the keeping of a on, to go to the public with it, which I will make as brief as possible. ork-house in each of them, it would save the counties, especially, from the payment

Why should I receive such a circular as of immense bills of cost that now fall on this at this time? I have never had any hing of the sort before. It singles out failares of certain companies by name. Why is this? Are there other companies doing taxing costs in the different courts.' I business in Nashville likely to fail, as those named have done? and is this warning from their property information in relation to shaky companies? If this is their purpose they have failed to give the information desired. "The Nashville Board of Underwriters" have told me, and if you publish this, have told the public only enough to guard them against Weakley. all companies which insure at cheap rates. you pay the safer you are, and the smaller | Dr. W. A. Nelson. the premium you pay the more unsafe you me as above set forth, to have for its ob-ject to reconcile the high rates of insurance Normal Schools—Dr. B. Sears, J. J. Bramay pay, or to cause me to abandon any eap insurance" I may have, and resort | and J. B. Lindsley. higher rates for safety. As this is a sub-

t which interests every property owner Nashville, and, as for that matter, roughout the country, I ask permission o trespass so far on your space as to further point out the points of this circular. The Nashville Underwriters say, "the policy is a promise to pay for property when it is destroyed. Before a fire, one policy is as good as anotherafterwards the assured wants to know whether his Company is able to pay his and other losses." Now, I do not look at it that way. When I take my policy and pay my money, I want to know at that moment CIRCUIT COURT.—A few motions heard | that the Company I insure in is able, in case of loss, to pay to the extent of the risk. If I am to find out, after the loss, I may find that I am the victim of an unmitigated swindle, and then my money is gone and Wm. F. Baker vs. John Brannon et al.: of Job's Comforter! If some Companies are good and some are bad-and one is as good as another before a fire, the insurer is tossing "cross and piles" in taking a policy,

money he pays out for it. The Underwriters of Nashville further say, in substance, that when one company takes a risk at less than its neighbor, it thereby advertises its own demerits, in that does not hold its policy to be equal in value to that of its neight or who receives a higher rate of premium on the same class Mr. Shi Higgins, who has been in St. of risks. Now, this may all be true. It is ossible, perhaps, that a company which charges 25 per cent. on risks judiciously taken, and is economically administered could manage to pay, to the last farthing, any loss it might sustain. But does the theory of insurance imply any such rates? Is it not, on the contrary, an assessment on Prof. B. Mallon, Superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., is in the agiven amount of property for the benefit and security of the whole? And is it not a fact, established by insurance records, The following were among the guests at that the companies doing the largest the Battle House yesterday: W. S. Sharp, amount of business can afford to take risks Cleveland; F. T. McQuirter, Athens; A. at a lower rate than those taking Chas. Eatin, Lebanon; R. M. May, Jack- why should not every one be his own inson; T. J. Middleton, Salem; H. H. Kerr, surer? There is not a Company, I ven-Murfreesboro, and W. B. Watterson, Win- ture to say, now doing business in Nashville, determines its rate of premium by the aggregate of receipts and losses in this city vesterday were the following: O. Cowen, alone. If this be so, why should the Nash-

Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat, insured the detection of William M. Tweed. Mr. Tilden now stands higher than ever in the Democratic party. T. H. Hunter, McKenzie; W. J. Clarke, What leading Republican has brought any of the Republican robberies to the light and yet retained his position in the Republican party?-New York Sun. That the Democratic party expels about Teachers' Institutes at 9 o'clock this and punishes its rascals is often thrown morning.

Mr. John W. Paniett represents the Knoxville Press and Herald at the Teach
in fact a high compliment to the Dem-Mr. Charlie Burns, Assistant Manager of he Academy of Music, seems to be making the Academy of Music, seems to be making other motive than desire to keep their influence and place, even then, the fact that they did and do keep them by expelling and punishing rascals is their best possible praise. Would that the Republican party obliged its leaders honest Republicans.—New York World. Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hickman, man who complains of paying money for the river Styx.

ONE OF THE INSURED.

PEDAGOGUIC.

Our School Masters in Council.

First Day's Proceedings of State Teach ers' Association-An Interesting Ses-TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873 .- The Stat Teachers' Association met at ten o'doc M., President Watson in the chair. It was expected that Gov. Brown would eliver an opening address, but for som reason he did not make his appearance and after half an hour's delay, the Associa tion was called to order by the

President, and prayer was offered

by Rev. W. A. Nelson. A short OPENING ADDRESS was then delivered by Col. Fleming, State uperintendent in | Lie schools, in which wished members of the Association continued success in their noble effort to advance the educational interests of our State. He refrained from making a lengthy address, as he was down in the programm AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. A number of amendments to the consti ution was offered, and on motion, were

The report of J. B. Braden, Recording secretary was read and received. NASHVILLE SCHOOLS.

Invitations from J. B. Dunlap, Presiden of the Nashville Public Schools, and als from the Superintendents of Fisk Univer read and accepted, and on motion a con whether his company has collected enough mittee of seven were authorized to visit premiums and is able to pay his and other said schools as a representative of the ses. No fact has been made more appar- Association, the committee to be announced INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Bennett announced the presence in tive of the Teachers' Institute of Kentucky and on motion that gentleman was admited to the privileges of the floor. TREASURER'S REPORT. Mr. J. O. Griffith, Treasurer of the As

sociation, reported that he had received no money since the last meeting, and had disbursed none. He reported the amount of funds in his possession to be \$8.50. SCHOOL JOURNAL. Dr. Shelton moved the appointment of a

committee of three, to report to-morrow morning upon the propriety and feasibility of establishing an educational journal. Motion agreed to. Dr. Shelton offered a few remarks in support of his proposition, and called upo

Dr. B. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, to address the Association upon the sub-In response to the invitation Dr. Sears set forth at some length the advantage which would result from the establishment of the journal in question, in the way of conveying official information on school natters from the State Superintendent, and nterchanging views held by professional ducators upon the subject of teaching. Most of the States have publications of this character, and he would strongly urge the propriety of at once establishing such a rnal in this State. He closed by saving hat the sum of \$200 per annum would appropriated out of the Peabody Fund for his purpose. The announcement was received with demonstrations of applause on the part of the members of the Associa-

Professor Lowenthall, of Kentucky, depublication of an educational journal in

Col. Fleming strongly urged the estabislement of an educational journal in Tennessee. It would prove of immense as vantage to not only the teachers of the State, but also to himself, in his duties a State Superimendent. He suggested that he matter be referred to the Executive ommittee of the Association. Mr. Smith, of Columbia, favored the es-

blishment of a school journal, but thought he matter should be referred to the special mmittee previously proposed. Messrs, Caldwell, Griffith, Bennett, Neil Brown, Col. Colyar and others spoke armly in favor of securing the publication f a journal of education in this State. I was shown that the advercising would alnest, if not entirely, pay the expense of ablication, and it was generally conceded hat the editorial labor would be gladly vol-

Pending the discussion of this question the Association (at 12:45) adjourned until 2:30 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. \*Association re-assembled at 2:50 P. M. HONORARY MEMBER. On motion Dr. B. Sears was elected at

unteered by members of the Association.

ionorary member of the Association. COMMITTEES. The following list of newly appointed committees was presented by the President: Nominations—John Frizzell, A. S. Currey, E. A. James, John R. Dean, and R. W.

Common Schools-W. R. Garrett, Dr. They, in effect say, the higher premium | Shelton, L. D. Power, H. Parker, Jr., and Teachers' Institutes-H. Presnell, H. S. are. I interpret the circular addressed to Bennett, L. Y. Caldwell, H. H. Smith,

> den, G. W. Williams, Dr. W. A. Smith, Harmonizing Public and Private Schools -J. E. Seobney, R. W. Weakley, T. J. Middleton, T. H. M. Hunter, and W. L. Sharp. On Constitution-A. S. Colyar, Neill S Brown, W. C. Jones, F. McWhirter, and A. Kocsis. On School Journal-Wm. Shelton, Col.

J. M. Fleming, John Frizzel, L. Y. Caldwell, and J. McNeal. REPORT AND ADDRESS OF STATE SUPER-INTENDENT. Col. Fleming, State Superintendent, prefaced his report by giving a brief outline of the preliminary provisions of the present school law, which was passed last. March. It is made the duty of the State Superin

tendent to report on the 15th of November the condition of the schools up to the 31st, and, that if the State Superintendent had confined himself strictly to the law, he would have had nothing to report as to the operations of the present law except the ppointment of county superintendents, but he cave instructions to the county perintendents to report the operations of the present school system up to the 15th of October. All the county superintendents have reported in answer to those instructions but four. These reports had been put in the shape of a digest by the Superntendent, and would form a portion of his report to the Governor. It covered 200 pages of manuscript, and from this digest he speaker had prepared an abstract, from which he presented the following facts: SCHOLASTIC POPULATION.

The scholastic population was taken in ogust, and presented the population of the State as it was on the 30th day of June last. The population at that time of those between the ages of six and eighteen years is as follows: White males, 161,909; white females, 162,130; colored males, 53,007; colored females, 50,397. Total scholastic pop tlation between the ages indicated, 417,442. Those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, so far as reported, show this he ages of six and eighteen. No. of schools organized-White, 3,369; olored, 580. Total, 3,849.

No. of pupils between 6 and 18 enrolled —White, 146,233; colored, 23,446. Total, 169,679. No. pupils between 18 and 21 enrolled-White, 7,518; colored, 879. Total, 8,397. Total No. pupils enrolled-178,076. No.teachers licensed—White males, 3,263;

vhite females, 801. Total whites, 4,064.

Colored mates, 410; colored females, 206. Total colored, 616. Total No. teachers icensed, 4,680. No. teachers employed-White males, ,899; white females, 777. Total white, 3.676. Colored males, 355; colored females, 187. Total colored, 542. Total employed,

4,218.

The lowest average per month paid teacher in any county, is \$20.00, in the county of Bledsoe. The highest is \$50.63, n the county of Obion. Counties levying no additional tax on roperty: - Anderson, Benton, Blount, Carroll, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Crockett, Fayette, Fentress, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Summer, Van Bu-

Counties levying 10 cents additional tax on property:—Bedford, Bradley, Carter, anywhere, Cheatham, Cumberland, Dickson, Giles, I am alu

ren, Wayne, Weakley, White-34.

Houston, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox Lake, Lawrence, Loudon, Macon, Madison, Mc-Nafry, Moore, Morgan, Overton, Putmane, Polk, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Smith, Sul-livan, Trousdale, Union, Warren, Wil-

Counties levying 15 cents additional tax n property:-Bledsoc, Campbell, Cannon, Dyer, Rutherford, Washington-6. Counties levying : 0 comes monitional tax on property: Davidson, DeKalb, Humohrevs, Lewis, Obion, Stewart-6.

Counties levying 25 cents additional tar n property:-- Franklin-1. Counties levying 27c additional tax or roperty—Gibson.—1. Counties levying 30 cents additional tax on property—Grundy.—1.

Counties leving no additional tax on polls-Anderson, Benton, Blount, Campbell, Carroll, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Crockett, Cumberland, Fentress, Greene, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lincoln, Monroe, Overon, Perry, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, bertson, Scott, Sevier, Shelby, Sumner, Van Buren, Wayne, Weakley, White.—35. Counties levying 5 cents additional tax

n polls-Grainger.- I. Counties levying 25 cents additional tax n polls-Carter, Hawkins, Houston, Macon, Union. -5. Counties levying 50c additional tax on

olls—Bledsoe, Cannon, Cheatham, DeKalb,

Counties levying noadditional tax on privi

Counties levying 10 cents additional tax

n polls—Bradley, Grundy.—2.

Dickson, Favette, Franklin, Hamblen, Hicknan, James, Lawrence, Meigs, Moore, Obion Trousdale, Washington-16. Counties levying \$1.00 additional tax on olls-Bedford, Coffee, Davidson, Dyer, sibson, Giles, Hamilton, Humphreys, Jef ferson, Johnson, Knox, Lake, Landerdale Lewis, Loudon, Madison, McMinn, McNairy, Marshall, Maury, Morgan, Rutherford, equatchie, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Waren, Williamson, Wilson-29.

eges-Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe Blount, Carroll, Carter, Cheatham, Claiorne, Clay, Cocke, Crockett, Cumberland, Dyer, Fayettee, Fentress, Franklin, Giles, Grainger, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry. Hickman, James, Johnson, Lauderdale Minn, McNairy, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Moore, Overton, Perry, Polk, Putiam, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Sequatchie.

Sevier. By, Smith, Sumner, Tronsdale, Burren, Warren, Wayne, Weakly, White-60. All the other counties reported, number ng twenty-eight, have levied additional tax on privileges, but so varying in rate, that he same cannot be aggregately reported. On the first Monday in October last the rst semi-annual instalment of interest tpon the permanent school fund, was ap portioned by the Comptroller among the everal counties of the State, in accordance with the law. This amounted to \$75,375 and furnished about eighteen cents per head. The next apportionment will be nade the first Monday in April next, and will nelude the State poll tax, then in the treasury, in addition to the second instalment

SALARIES ALLOWED COUNTY SUPERING TENDENTS.

1,500 . . . . . . . . . 1 | \$250 . . . . . . . . . . 800 . . . . . . . . . 2 100 . . . . . . . . . . . At the rate of \$750 | 30 per month to (Gibson)..... 1 Oct. te.m..... 1 1.50 per day for 650..... S. R. .... 600..... 4 . 2.00 per day... 425 . . . . . . . 1 75.00 for first six months.... 400.....8 325 . . . . . . . . 1 154.00 for first qr. 1 

OUR SCHOOL LAW A SUCCESS. The speaker explained the delay attenant upon the collection of our school and, showing that but little can be realiz-I therefrom until next January. This elay caused some disappointment on the part of the people in some of the districts who cannot understand why they have reeived no school money yet, under the resent law. He considered our present school law is a great success.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. High tribute was paid by Col. Fleming o the capability and efficiency of county superintendents, but hoped the county courts would secure the keeping of those men in oilice by providing for a liberal comensation.

There is a great lack of suitable school ouses in the State, and the speaker urged that this lack be supplied by voluntary ontributions as far as possible, instead of v the school fund. ADDITIONAL FUNDS. The public schools of the State have been

SCHOOL HOUSES.

beralty aided through Dr. Sears, agent of he trustees of the Peabody fund. The mount thus donated for this year is \$30,-AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

E. A. James, of Chattanooga, offered the Resolved, That the officers of this Assodiation and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute a committee Gose duty it shall be to draft amendments o the present school law that experience

the execution thereof has demonstrated be necessary, and report the same to the ext session of this Association. Mr. Smith, of Columbia, offered a resc ation recognizing the efficient zeal exhibed by our State Superintendent in perorming his official duties, and pledging rim the support of the Association in his ndeavors to carry out the provisions of the school law. Adopted. Adjourned (at 435)

o 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session. The Association was called to order a :45. A large number of ladies occupied seats near the stage, while about a dozen ows of seats in the rear of the hall were occupied by students from the Fisk Uniersity. Most of the teachers in the pub ic schools of the city were in attendance Upon calling the Association to order he President introduced Dr. B. Sears, o Virginia, Agent of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody School Fund-a fund which has been such a powerful agent in pushing forward the cause of education. DE. SEARS' ADDRESS.

Upon coming forward, Dr. Sears was receted with an outburst of applause. He said that the remarks he had to offer would be in the interest of public schools and that, broad as the subject is, it would be necessary to say something upon a subject still wider in its range-that is, uni versal education. We should never forget that man in his essential nature is an edu catable being. Education, as we contemplate it, is to fit man to be a man and to perform the duties devolving upon him. How can we make education universal? You may say, "Go on as we have gone on," but we cannot do this-we cannot throw ourselves back into the eighteenth century. If there be any reason why any one person should be educated, then for that, reason all other persons should be educated. The wealth of a people depends upon the class to be about one-eighth of that between | intelligence of that people. This is an age of science applied to the arts, and the great branches of industry cannot be carried on by hand, but depend upon skilled men. There is scarcely a government upon the

intelligence of her people. educate the people, but what is it that you expend money if the end to be attained is say that it costs money to maintain a system of public schools, and I will add that it costs more to maintain the people in ignorance. On my way to this place I saw an intelligent citizen of Raleigh, N. C. who told me they had not a public school in that city, but they had just paid out \$20,-600 on account of a few criminals. And after this expenditure, are the men upon Average per month paid teacher-\$32.04. whom it is expended reformed, or made netter? On the contrary, they will come out of prison more hardened in their wick-

A man says there is no law in nature which requires me to pay for the education of my neighbor's children. Do you never think that in the mixed society in which we live, a man belongs as much to society as he does to his father and mother. A my son abroad to be educated. Very well. Counties levying 5 cents additional tax You bring him back home into the midst of vations in the Rue de Rennes, Paris, near on property:-Hambien, Maury, Shelby, this pestifurous mass you have allowed to grow up around you. The right way to do is to make it safe for any family to live

I am almost prepared to say that the

the education of his neighbors' children derives more pecuniary benefit therefrom than the families he thus assists, for prope ty in places where there are well conducted schools is greatly enhanced in value.

lu England great sums have been pai for educating men in the large universities, and many noble men have gone forth into the world from those great schools, but the masses have not been reached. Private schools are good in their places, but they have been established mainly for money making. It is an honorable business. to look at it economically, you will find that the genius of private schools is moneymaking. One of the most mortifyi things connected with a private school that no matter how good a school it is, there is a necessity for a manager to stand up and ring a bell continually and say, "Just see how good a school mine is."
(Laughter and applause.) Private schools are not established in sparsely settled communities, but in thickly populated places, and therein they cannot be of any greater benefit to the cural districts any more than public school

There are many objections to private school For instance: Here is a girl who is expected to go into the best society; she is taugh music, and painting and the languages, entirely neglecting just those things she should be taught. (Applause.) Here your daughter will learn to be a lady. This is a school of accomplishments. Here she will learn her French and her music. You must not say anything to a young lady who has a rich father, about spelling. It is degrading for her to know anything about orthogra phy, or arithmetic, or geography. In public schools a graded system can be established-a great advantage which car not be carried out in private schools. Pub-

lic schools are supervised; private schools are not. Teachers in public schools are carefully selected; in private schools they may not be. In public schools you may have the highest intelligence in the city to fill the higher positions. In private schools to grief a few days since in Landerdal a parent may say, "I have bought four or five sets of books, and my child shall study the books he has," and in many cases the teacher has to submit to this dictation. Neighborhoods have a few influential parents who dictate how Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Loudon, Me- the schools shall be conducted, but in public schools their influence is not felt. You

can't disturb public schools in this way, but you can break up private schools. The public school system has the authority of the State. It is a good thing to give heart to a teacher. And another thing, it provides a regular course of promotion. There is the country school, and the village school, and then the city school. It is better to be a teacher in the public schools of Mr. Brumlette and his two sons were in Boston than to be a professor in Harvard. any thing you desire more than to have your profession honored and cherished? These things will be brought about in the in its vortex and he and his horse were end through the medium of the public thrown to the ground by its fury, and made school. It will take time to bring these a narrow escape. All of the negro cabins things about, for there are many difficulties on the place of Mr. Rodgers were destroyed.

At the close of Dr. Sears' address PROFESSOR STARK, of Corona Institute, at Lebanon, rose to endorse a great many things Dr. Sears had said in opposition to private schools. He felt that he was in a position to judge on this subject, as he was engaged in teachin a private school. It had been his experience that girls, say fourteen years of age, will present themselves for admission as pupils in private schools, claiming to have studied all the branches which could be named. These invariably want to ente classes much higher than they were qualified to enter. When the Principal refused t accede to their request, they usually left him and went to some other school. remedy for this, would be to have private schools a sort of finishing school, taking the pupils in the public school after they

there be no need of conflict between public and private schools. MR. MAYBERRY gave his experience in teaching a private school, which had led him to conclude that public schools would build up private The Association (at 9:05) adjourned until

had reached a certain point. He felt tha

A COMMUNE THREATENED Forty Thousand Men Out of Employ ment in New York City-Great Demenstration Thursday. From the St. Louis Globe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The committee of

9 A. M. to-morrow.

memployed workingmen are making energetic efforts for their two demonstrations Thursday next, a procession at noon and a mass meeting at Cooper Institute in the evening. All day yesterday several huge wagons covered with startling inscriptions traversed the city, and men on the wagons distributed circulars setting forth the objects of their demonstrations. On Chatham street and Printing House square the wagons attracted large crowds. Among the inscriptions were: "Remember the Second De claration of Independence, Thursday next." "Labor goes to forward march." "All s shall be reduced; no more \$17,000 judge ships " "No more \$500,000 sheriffs, \$200,-000 and \$50,000 clerks, and \$30,000 chamberlains. They are too expensive luxu-"We mean basiness; politicians please take back seats." The circular calls upon workingmen to join in the street prossion, which will form on Madison equare at noon on Thursday, and call as a committee on the Mayor and Comptroller to represent their condition and demand mmediate aid. The Superintendent of the Poor says he has more applications for assistance this year than ever before. Among the poor of New York UNION AND AMERICAN there are six or eight thousand beggars and lonfers who decline to work under any circumstances. The Board of Apportionmen yesterday appropriated \$80,000 for chariies. This year, owing to the panie and Wall street stringency, the suspension of work in manufactories and the general stagnation in business, it is estimated that forty thousand persons are out of employ ment in this city. Many of these have families dependent on them for support, and, should the winter continue as rigor onsly as it opened, they will undoubtedly suffer beyond the expression of words, un

less help is extended to them. GRANT'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Opposition to the Nominee-Probability of His Confirmation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The opposition

o the confirmation of Williams as Chief

Justice does not appear to assume tangib shape in the Senate, and much of the talk against him originates from the friends of those who have been disappointed. member of the Supreme Court has stated that the bench is very much dissatisfied with his nomination. Some Senators, who do not like it, are expressing the hope that the President will withdraw the nomination, and a number have advised him to do This, however, is not regarded as likely, and it is understood that the President is not at all pleased with the reception the nomination meets in the Senate, especially as nearly all the Senators united in recommending Mr. Williams, in the warmest terms, for the position he now holds. It is agreed on all sides, however, earth that is safe unless it stands upon the that the Sonate has better reasons for ob-We hear that it costs too much money to jecting to Mr. Williams than it had for reecting Mr. Hoar, when he, while Attorne General, was nominated for Associate Jusexpend money if the end to be attained is worth more than the expenditure? I will tice. The general opinion to-night is that the Judiciary Committee will report favorably. The Democrats on it, two in number, are opposed. Conkling and Carpenter are reported as for confirmation; Wright and Frelinghuysen as opposed, but likely to vote for confirmation, unless Mr. Ed munds decides to oppose, in which case they will probably go with him, and thus secure an opposition report. Still, if Conkling and Carpenter stand strongly by the following property, viz.:

Part of Lot No. 48 in the original plan of Nashthe nomination, the opinion is that it will

be confirmed by the Senate, From the Cincinnati Commercial. Washington, Dec. 7.—The prospect for the confirmation of Williams is considered good to-night, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear against it. There has been a great deal of talk against him from Administration Senators, but it is not thought,

Some workmen, in lately making excathe Pantheon, discovered an ancient tomb, and, in the month of the skeleton, was a ing Charon for ferrying the deceased across

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Tennessee is said to have 215 granges. The McKenzie Times of the 6th inst says: week to Miss Bettie Lankford, The Troy News of the 5th inst. says: The farmers have their cotton about all picked out, and their corn in the cribs.

A man stole a watch the other day in McKenzie, was captured, pleaded guilty and was sent to jail in default of a thou-

the lake, and duck eating. drinking lake water diluted with old Robinson or Lincoln county whisky, is the order of the day now. The Troy News of the 5th says: We have lost by death in the last few days, two of our most promising young men, Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. James M. Crockett. The narrow gauge milroad, fever has disappeared from Troy, and in its stead it is aggested that some excitement be gotten up on the subject of building an academy and a Methodist church. The Brownsville States of the 6th says: Mr. Wm. Shaw, son of Capt W. J. Shaw, died in this city Tuesday of typhoid fever and hemoringe of the bowels. His death was a sad one, and shows the vanity and uncertainty of human hopes and life. Last

Wednesday was to have been his wedding Mr. Harvie, an old and well-known citizen of Haywood county, was stricken with paralysis Dec. 3, within two hundred yards of his home. He dismounted from his horse, but was unable to move, and was almost helpless when help came an hour afterwards. He was recovering at latest ac-

The McKenzie Times of the 6th inst. says: Two men named Adams and Wilson and one Snyder, citizens of Henry county, who were engaged in passing counterfeit money and trading on illicit tobacco, came county. The parties were lodged in fail at Memphis, and the property, warons, horses, mules and tobacco were taken possession of by Collector Hawkins for forfeiture to the United States.

The Brownsville States says: There was i very severe storm a few miles west of Brownsville on the evening of the 3rd about five o'clock. It was accompanied with thunder and a beavy fall of rain. The dwelling-house and out-buildings of Anderson Brumlette were entirely destroyed; and, we regret to state. Mrs. Brumlette was seriously injured. All the fences in its destructive pathway, cotton gins, cotton pens and the cotton in them were swept away. the gin at the time the roof was blown off. Gentlemen of the Association, is there and all the cotton blown away. We sincerely regret his loss. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, J. A. Rodgers, Esq., was caught to overcome and many minds to be harmon- with a large amount of fencing and his coton pens and cotton.

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purpose, and warrant all work. ADDRESS UNION AND AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, TEN CHANCERY SALE FOR

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1873;

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENdered by the Chancery Court at Nashville F. M. Allen and another vs. Wm. Sumner and others, I will sell at public sale, to the highest hidder, At the Courthonne at Nashville, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873, at 12

o'elock m., ville, beginning at the corner of the alley back of said lot 48, and the alley on the north bound-ary of said lot; thence westwardly along said ALSO,

A lot fronting 31 feet on Cherry street and running back 38 feet, and being the same con-veyed to said Sumper by E. P. Fort, by deed registered in said office in book 33, page 176. ALSO, Another lot, in Nashville, being the half of lot

No. 29, fronting 46 feet, more or less, on College, street, being the same conveyed to said Summer by J. E. GP ares. C. & M., by deed registered as aforesaid in book 27, page 105.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cecility of 6, 12, 18 and Roman cholus, buried with the body, according to easiem, for the purpose of payority and lien retained.

Sale free from redemption. NATHANIEL BAXTER, JR.

nov21,29&dec6,13 Clerk and Master.